

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 13, 1880.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURNSIDE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 147.]

*The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 147) to authorize the President to restore Bernard Reilly, jr., to his former rank in the Army, have duly considered the same, and beg leave to submit the following report:*

Your committee find that said Reilly was mustered into the service as a private in Company H, Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 18th of April, 1861. He was mustered in as second lieutenant, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, November 18, 1861, and promoted to the rank of first lieutenant July 1, 1863. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, to December, 1862, and was then on duty as topographical engineer, First Division Cavalry Corps and First Brigade Second Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, until he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 21, 1863. He was absent on sick leave to January, 1864, and resigned April 21, 1864. He was appointed in the Regular Army on the 4th of May, 1868, as second lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry; served in Wyoming, Nebraska, Arizona, and California until May 30, 1877, having had two leaves of absence in the mean time. On September 3, 1877, he was arraigned before a court-martial on certain charges and specifications, and was sentenced to be dismissed the service. This sentence was commuted by the President "to suspension from rank, command, and all pay and allowances, except \$75 monthly, for the period of one year." On the 4th of June, 1878, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Your committee see no reason for recommending his reinstatement in the Army, as he voluntarily resigned; and it would be an exceedingly bad precedent to establish to authorize the reinstatement of officers under such circumstances.

The committee, therefore, report the bill back to the Senate adversely, ask to be discharged from its further consideration, and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

In the second part, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the process of gathering information from different sources and how this data is then used to identify trends and patterns.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data analysis. It discusses how advanced tools and software have revolutionized the way data is processed and interpreted, allowing for more efficient and accurate results.

In the fourth part, the document explores the challenges faced by organizations in managing large volumes of data. It highlights the need for robust security measures and effective data management strategies to ensure that information is protected and accessible when needed.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data privacy and the legal requirements that govern its use. It explains how organizations must ensure that they are compliant with relevant regulations and that they have obtained proper consent from individuals whose data is being collected.

In the sixth part, the document examines the future of data analysis and the potential for new technologies to further enhance the field. It discusses emerging trends such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, which are expected to play a significant role in the future of data science.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts on the importance of data in today's world. It emphasizes that while the challenges are many, the opportunities for growth and innovation are also vast.